

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

(BY BURTON CRAIG.)

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1832.

[VOL. III. NO. 641.]

ADDRESS

OF M. FISHER, to the Anti-Tariff Meeting held in the Court House on Thursday of August Court.

(CONCLUDED.)

But, Fellow-Citizens, this Tariff system, not only forces us to pay more for all that we buy, it also makes us take less for all that we sell. How is this? It is by cutting up our trade,—by destroying commerce. What is commerce, but an interchange of the surplus products of human industry? Owing to causes, physical and moral, we know that some countries cannot produce certain things as cheaply as others; for example, England cannot raise cotton, tobacco, rice, and many other things, that we can produce;—her climate forbids;—but then, her immense beds of coal,—her accumulations of capital,—her dense population, enable her to manufacture more cheaply than any other people on the globe: this being the case, common sense, says, let every nation, follow what she does best, and let them interchange with each other their surplus productions. This interchange is commerce. How can we expect the people of other countries, to take our cotton, and other articles, if we refuse to take the productions of their labour in return; indeed, they cannot take them however much they may want them, but in exchange for what they have to spare;—how else could they pay for them? now, it is very clear, if the Tariff system did not restrict our trade with England, she would take more of our cotton, and other articles, and, in exchange we would receive what things we need, 50 to 100 per cent cheaper from them, than we now pay to the North;—and the demands for our products, growing out of free trade, would necessarily raise their prices; then we would be able to sell higher, and buy cheaper, whereas the reverse is our present condition.

For the purpose of proving that the "protective policy," is destroying commerce, Mr. Fisher stated several statistical facts, among others the following. In 1817, after so many of our villages had been captured by the enemy, even then as appears from Treasury statements, our shipping amounted to 809,724 tons, engaged in foreign trade. In 1829, as appears from the same source, our shipping had fallen off to 650,142 tons,—showing a decrease of 159,582 tons; that is, in 1817, with a population of nine millions of souls we had twenty five per cent more shipping than in 1829, with a population of 12 millions.

During the same period the coasting trade has only increased about 3 per cent. These facts speak volumes; they show that our trade is declining, and with the decline of our commerce, it is certain that our naval power must go down; above all agriculture must suffer, for commerce is only the handmaid of agriculture.

Fellow Citizens, what would you think, if Congress were to pass an act in direct terms declaring that one half of all the cotton, rice, tobacco, and other exports of the southern states, should be taken and paid over to government, for the purpose of being distributed among the Tariff states, as bounties to them? You would certainly think such an act, oppressive and tyrannical in the highest degree!—and yet, the Tariff system, in its effects on the south, amounts to the very same thing. It is now well understood that there is no difference between a duty laid on our staples as they go on, and on the articles as they come in, for which these staples were exchanged. For example;—here are A and B,—each has 100 bales of cotton which they are about to ship to Liverpool for exchange for English goods. When they reach Wilmington for the purpose of embarking, A agrees to pay the duty as he goes out, and he does with it; he accordingly delivers over to the custom House office 50 bales, that being the amount of the duty; but B says, the constitution forbids an export duty, and therefore refuses to pay as he goes out. They both embark on board of the same vessel, A with 50 bales, and B with 100; they reach Liverpool and exchange their cotton for goods,—a bale of cotton for a bale of goods; and they both start back in the same ship, one however with 100 bales, and the other with only 50 bales of goods. When they arrive at Wilmington, A as he went out, having paid the export duty, now enters without any further exaction;—but B, who refused to pay the export duty on the cotton, now has to pay an import duty on the goods;—accordingly 50 bales of his goods, are taken by the officer,—that being the amount called for by the Tariff;—now which of the two has come off best? it is clear that B, who paid the import duty has no more goods than A, who paid the export duty! But I have heard it said, instead of exchanging the cotton for goods, let them sell the cotton for money, which pays no duty, and bring back the money. What, I ask, would they do with the money?—they can neither eat, drink nor wear it; money is useful only as an agent in exchanges, and as soon as you begin buying goods, whether from the importing merchant in New-York, or from the manufacturer in Rhode Island, that instant you commence paying the taxes: so that in the end it amounts to the same whether you exchange your cotton for goods in the first instance, or whether you sell it for money, and with the money buy goods.

Mr. Fisher continued, I will now state another case to show that the Tariff system taxes the laborer of the south, while it exempts the laborer of the north. This case with some variations as well as the preceding one, has heretofore been presented by a distinguished member of Congress. We will suppose that there are two men, one at the north, and the other at the south, who wish to go into the business of procuring goods to sell again. The southern man examines his affairs, finds that his capital consists of lands, cotton, farming tools, and negroes which he finds it impossible to take into money. He further considers that the climate of the country, is well suited to cotton; and, on the whole, he concludes that his best plan will be to turn in and make cotton, and then send his cotton to other countries and exchange it for the kind of goods he wishes to procure; the northern man now consults on the best plan to obtain the goods. He says that he has no land, nor horses, nor negroes, to make cotton, and that his climate is not well suited for it; but his capital consists in money, and therefore he concludes his best plan, is to put up a "Factory," fill it with machinery, and manufacture the goods he wishes to procure. Accordingly, they both go to work each in his own way, and each with about the same amount of capital, though invested in different kinds of property. The southern man makes 100 bales of cotton, and the northern man makes 100 bales of goods;—the southern man now sends off his cotton and exchanges it for 100 bales of goods, but when his goods come to hand, the government steps in, and takes away from him 50 bales of the product of his labour, and he now goes into the market with only 50 bales,—when he goes there, he meets the northern man with his whole 100 bales, which pays no tax at all. Now, are not the 100 bales of goods obtained by the southern man in exchange for his cotton as much the fruits of his honest labor, as are the 100 bales of goods manufactured by the northern man, the product of his labor?—and, yet, the one has half taken away from him, while the other retains all; but this is not all. Now, the southern man having been deprived of half of his bales, must now, to make up for the loss get as much for the remaining 50, as he would have taken for the whole 100, he now asks \$2 a yard for his cloth instead of \$1; and the very fact of his doing so, enables the northern man to ask, and get \$2 for his cloth. So, that the Northern man is not only not taxed, but the tax on the Southern man, enables him to get double price for all his goods.

Now, Fellow-Citizens, this is the system we complain of. Look at it,—look at its effects on the north, and on the south. There is not in existence at this time, a more prosperous people, than the Northern, and manufacturing States;—their cities, and towns are growing with unparalleled rapidity; the country

flourishes,—improvements of all kinds are going on,—rail-roads, canals, fine houses, and a thousand other things that spring up wherever money abounds. But turn to the South, and what do we see? Every thing on the decline! Towns, villages, farms,—the whole country in a state of decay! The price of property, and more especially, that of land, sunk down to a mere nominal value. Go into your court-yard, and offer to sell your land; you find no bidders, but go, and proclaim that you wish to buy, and every other man in your hearing will offer you his. This shows a most wretched condition of things; it shows that every thing is unsettled; that the people feel the evil, and wish to flee from it; hence the emigration that every year flows out from amongst us; but the emigrant, can no more escape the Tariff by going West, than they can escape death itself.

Nature indeed, has been kind to the South, in many things; She has given us good land and a pleasant climate; we can grow whatever we please: But, LEGISLATION, has thrown a blight over the fair prospect;—the Tariff has come, and every thing withers under its influence. Like the NIGHT-MARE, it sits on the bosom of our limbs benumbed; a weight pressing on our breasts; the blood in our veins, growing chill; we breathe with difficulty, and when by a convulsive effort of nature, we awake, we tremble through every nerve, to find that we have been struggling with a foe of the South, and paralyze all her energies! we find ourselves prostrated with desolation!

Fellow Citizens, this being our condition, the question now arises, what shall we do to obtain relief? We may put off answering this question for a short time, but we cannot evade it long. Circumstances will force us to meet it. By assuming now a prudent attitude, we may be instrumental in saving the Union; by putting it off, we may be too late.

What shall we do? shall we sit here with folded arms, and not even raise our voices? This, is what the Tariff men, would advise: They say, be still, be quiet; a majority of Congress, has passed these laws, and therefore they must be right;—Does power give right? "A majority!" Have a majority, a right to plunder you of your hard earnings, and trample on you at pleasure, and you no right even to complain? What, was the constitution made for, if not to restrain the majority and to protect the minority? The Constitution, itself, provides, that no alteration or change of it, shall be made except by the consent of two thirds of the States; and yet the Tariff-men, contend that Congress, may do as they please,—may trample on the Constitution, plunder you of your property, by unequal and unnecessary taxation, and it is all right, because a majority has done it. Was this the doctrine of our gallant forefathers who fought for liberty? A majority, of the British Parliament, passed the stamp act, and the tax on tea, but our forefathers threw them off, and with them the British yoke. If a majority of Congress have a right to do as they please, without limitation of power, what have we gained by the revolutionary war? Why, we have only exchanged KING GEORGE for KING MAJORITY. This doctrine of the omnipotence of the majority, is precisely the doctrine of divine right, and passive obedience, once claimed by the Kings of England. About two centuries ago, a race of Kings sat on the English throne, called the STUARTS, they claimed, that they were Kings by divine right of Heaven, and that the people must yield passive obedience, to all their acts. Did our British ancestors quietly submit to this? No! they resisted it, and in the end not only got rid of the doctrine, but of the STUARTS. They cut off the head of one of these Kings, and drove the others out of the realm. Who would have thought, that after the lapse of 200 years, in the 32nd year of the 19th century, to hear this doctrine of passive obedience again preached up, and that too, in REPUBLICAN America. It was for Liberty, for equal protection, and equal rights, that our forefathers fought; for these blessings, they poured out their blood, as free as water. Did they do right? If they did right, in procuring these blessings, can we do wrong in preserving them? But what shall we do? Shall we go to war? No! God forbid! May the day long be distant, before we hear the beat of the hostile drum, in our land, or, see the banner of strife, waving over our heads. There is no danger of this, thank Heaven! But what then shall we do? Shall we "NULLIFY"? No! None of those, who called this meeting, wish to see North Carolina adopt the remedy of Nullification. We know, that the FRIENDS of the Tariff, have been very active in their endeavors to make an impression on the people, that this was to be a NULLIFICATION meeting; they have called it so, and circulated it, wide and far, at the very moment when our public address, and printed notice, were before them declaring what the object of the meeting was; but they have not succeeded in deterring the people from assembling, nor will they succeed in their scheme to prevent them from acting. No; we propose no nullification. For myself I can truly say, if every other man in North Carolina, was against the nullification, and if I myself entertained no doubt about its being the "rightful remedy," as Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison call it, yet, as things now stand, I would most decidedly be opposed to the state going into it; but it does not follow from this, that I am for quietly submitting to the iniquitous Tariff. The scheme of the "nullification," is, but little understood, and is unpopular, among the people; and, they wish to seize hold of this circumstance to present any steps from being taken against the Tariff. If you open your mouth against this system, which is grinding you to dust, you are immediately called a nullifier—if you say, it is unjust and oppressive,—you are for disunion, and, if you say, that the south cannot, and will not submit to it, then, you are for, "nullification, disunion, and bloodshed." The truth is, these men, are for the WHOLE Tariff, and, they think by the cry of "nullification and disunion" to prevent the people from making an expression against it; but are the people to be deterred from asserting their rights by these miserable artifices? if so they are no longer free men! But, what is it, we propose to do? I will tell you;—it is to do what the federal constitution itself, and our own bill of rights, secure to us; it is for the PEOPLE to meet in primary assemblies, and speak to Congress; say to them in manly, but respectful language, you are oppressing us,—you are destroying us,—we cannot stand it,—you must give us relief! Let us appeal also to our northern brethren, the PEOPLE of those states, and remind them of our common origin, and common blood;—let us, bring to their recollections the scenes of the Revolution, when their fathers, and our fathers stood shoulder to shoulder and fought the battles of LIBERTY, let not alone, this meeting, but all the PEOPLE of NORTH-CAROLINA, thus speak out, and we WILL BE HEARD!—Even the MAJORITY in Congress in the plenitude of their power, like the unrighteous FELIX, will tremble on their throne!

But, it may be said, others have done this and, were not heard! no, matter, let NORTH-CAROLINA speak, let us do our duty;—We are a plain, steady, unassuming people, and, many at the north think that we are for the Tariff; if we speak out, and correct their mistake, it will not fail, it cannot fail, having a most powerful influence.

There is another reason in favor of this course. If, we turn to the South, we see the clouds of discontent lowering: Let North Carolina assume a mild, but firm and dignified attitude; and it may have some influence in calming the rising storm,—it may act like oil on the troubled waves of the ocean! But if all fails, then, we will have the consolation to know that we have performed our duty, to ourselves, to our Brethren of the north, and to the Union, which is as justly dear to us all.

After an interval of a few moments, Mr. Fisher, read to the meeting the Resolutions, which were finally adopted, and which were published in the proceedings of the meeting.

FROM THE HALIFAX ADVOCATE.

Hon. Samuel P. Carson.—The following letter of invitation to the Hon. S. P. Carson to partake of a public dinner, together with the reply, has been handed up for publication. We regret that unavoidable circumstances prevented Col. Carson from accepting the invitation tendered him by the citizens of our country.

Halifax, June 4, 1832.

Hon. SAMUEL P. CARSON: The undersigned, on the part of a portion of the citizens of Halifax County, anxious to testify their approbation of the able and independent manner in which you have discharged your duties as a Representative, respectfully invite you to a public dinner on your return from Washington.

Be assured Sir, your patriotic services in the cause of constitutional liberty have been properly appreciated by your fellow citizens in this section of the State. And, while too many of the Southern delegation, in their zeal for party and their adherence to men, have lost sight of the best interests of their country, it is with pride and pleasure we have ever found you fighting on the side of principle, and zealously advocating the cause of an injured and oppressed community.

We believe that upon a repeal of the present Tariff, and an entire abandonment of the protective system, depends the purity and safety of our republican institutions,—perhaps the very existence of the Republic itself. We are fully prepared to defend the Constitution and the Union, but it must be THAT UNION and THAT CONSTITUTION WHICH OUR FATHERS FORMED.

With sentiments of the highest consideration and respect,

Your fellow citizens

Mark H. Pettway, Thos. M. Crowell, Robt. C. Bond, Henry S. Haynes, R. W. Lassiter, T. J. Hawkins, John H. Harwell, J. L. Simmons, Thos. Osby, S. J. Baker, Jr., B. J. Spruill, Carey Whitaker, S. H. Geo, Geo. W. Gary.

WASHINGTON, 14 June, 1832.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite invitation in behalf of a portion of the citizens of Halifax County, N. Carolina, to partake of a public dinner, on my return to that State, from the discharge of my duties as one of its Representatives in Congress. Known to that portion of my fellow citizens, whose good opinion has been thus signally indicated, only through the medium of my public acts, the testimonial of their approbation which they have been pleased to afford me, is highly gratifying, and cannot fail to inspire additional confidence in the views I have heretofore taken of the great and important interests of our country. The crisis demands the united efforts of the people to redeem the Constitution from false interpretations, fatal to the purity, and menacing to the very existence of the happy form of Government transmitted to us by the Patriots of the revolution. To equalize taxation, and relieve the Southern States from the heavy burdens by which they are oppressed, by every real friend to equal impartial justice and to the integrity of the Union, on the principles by which alone it can be preserved. To this end my best exertions have been directed as a member of the National Legislature, and if my opinions and reasonable expectations shall be over ruled and disappointed, by a majority, reckless of the consequences which may flow from unmitigated wrongs inflicted on a free and enlightened people, I repose, with confidence, on the valor and patriotism of the sons of Carolina to vindicate the great cause of equal rights, liberty and the constitution, in which I shall have labored without success.

I accept, gentlemen, your friendly invitation, and shall give you the earliest information of the day on which I hope to mingle with my fellow-citizens of Halifax, and partake of their kindness and hospitality, so politely tendered and communicated by you as their organ.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, with sincere respect,

Your friend and fellow citizen.

SAM. P. CARSON.

To Messrs. M. H. Pettway, Thos. M. Crowell, and others.

FROM THE BANKER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Short answers to Tariff arguments.

1. If a Tariff man says it is advantageous for a country to protect its domestic industry tell him so it is, & that it is for that reason you advocate Free Trade, for, as there are three sorts of industry, agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing, you are opposed to any system which grants any special favor to one branch, at the expense of the rest.

2. If he says that manufacturing industry, which clothes the people, is alone entitled to the appellation of domestic industry, tell him, that the industry of the farmers, which feeds the people and gives them the raw materials for their cloths, is

also domestic industry, and entitled to as much consideration from Government as any other.

3. If he says that manufacturing industry can be protected, by high duties, without injuring agricultural and commercial industry, tell him he has not examined the subject.

4. If he says he has read Niles' Register and the Address of the Tariff Convention, tell him he must read Adam Smith and the Free Trade Memorial.

5. If he has read them, ask him if he has any manufacturing stock, or is concerned in iron mines or sugar plantations, or is determined to have Henry Clay for President *non est solens*.

6. If he says that Political Economy is a theory, tell him the most mischievous theory in the world is the one which supposes that Congress can regulate the trades and occupations of the people better than they can do it themselves.

7. If he says that a Tariff is not designed to compel people to follow particular trades, tell him that, whatever it may be designed for, it has the effect of driving people out of commerce and agriculture, into manufactures, and that in no other way can the forced manufactures be supplied with labor and capital.

8. If he says that the labor and capital employed by manufactures is not withdrawn from agriculture or commerce, but constitute a dormant stock which would, without the stimulus of the Tariff, have been idle and unproductive, tell him there is no dormant capital or labor in this country.

9. If he demands of you to prove this, tell him that Banks have no where at any time had any difficulty in lending their capitals at six per centum—that if a city capitalist has more than he can lend at home, let him send it into the Western and South-western country, where the demand for capital is so great that all the merchants purchase their supplies of foreign and domestic goods in our cities upon credit thereby demonstrating that there is full employment for tens of millions of dollars at a higher rate of interest than six per centum—for, if it were not the case, the merchants would pay cash for goods and avail themselves of the discount allowed by the merchants for prompt payment, which is never less than 10 per centum per annum. In relation to dormant labor, tell him that you can prove there is no such thing, except when laborers are asleep, by the simple fact that there are, no where in this country except occasionally, in a few overgrown cities, any able-bodied persons who have not at all times supported themselves by labor of some kind or other. The very limited lists of able-bodied paupers in our poor-houses, exhibit the true extent of dormant labor; and in nine cases out of ten as regards these, no stimulus would set the American industry in motion, but that of the iron mill.

10. If he says that foreign commerce encourages foreign industry, tell him that it cannot possibly do this without affording an equal encouragement to domestic industry, and for the very simple reason, that we cannot import a foreign article without paying for it with a domestic article.

11. If he says we may pay for the foreign article with specie; tell him that we could not get specie but in exchange for some domestic article, and that, although the exchange of four for broad cloths may not be direct one, it is, nevertheless, a real exchange as takes place in nine out of ten transactions. In every day occurrence a farmer sells his produce, when he the miller, and sees him give money for store goods, that the store goods money, really received in exchange for his grain. So unquestionably is this transaction one of exchange, that had it not been for the knowledge of the merchants, that this farmer would have grain to sell, and would want store goods, he would not have laid in a stock.

12. If he admits it to be true, that, for every dollar's worth of foreign goods brought into the country, there must be sent out an equal value of domestic goods, but insists that this operation only gives employment to one domestic capital whereas, had domestic articles been produced, in the place of foreign ones, every exchange would give employment to two domestic capitals, tell him that a man cannot live any more of a cat than her skin—that a child cannot eat its cake and have it too—that the same capital and labor which furnish seventy millions of exports, cannot furnish seventy millions of domestic manufactures besides to be exchanged for them—that seventy millions of exports represent the quantity of products left after feeding and clothing thirteen millions of people—and that another surplus of seventy millions, to be exchanged for them, would require another population of thirteen millions of people.

SOMETHING CURIOUS.

The opposition has an unusual cargo will be sent to the Cape of Good Hope.

Consolidation Sept. 26, 1831. J. B. CLOUGH, J. B. C.

CHOLERA PREMONITORY.

Good evening Mrs. Simpkins—glad to see you! but, ever since the cholera, I've not been a step out of the house except to market.

Mrs. Simpkins. La! do you go to market—why do you know that Doctor Scarecrow says, even looking at cucumbers is bad for the cholera! I would not go to market for a hundred dollars.

Mrs. Talley-talk. Well now, I can't conceive how that can be, Doc. Eatum, next door, says if you put plenty of onions and vinegar in them, they are as wholesome as tomatoes.

Mrs. S. Tommest! Oh mercy—don't mention it! Why Mrs. Doct. little's maid, told yesterday, from smelling one, as it passed the window, in the market basket. Tommest! indeed, I would as leave eat green corn!

Mrs. T. Green corn! don't you eat corn? Why Doc. Chalmers call it three times a day: morning, noon and night, and has'nt had even the premonitory!

Mrs. S. Does he?—Then he's all interperate man; and when he dies, which he must soon, his epitaph will be to that effect.

Enter Mrs. Doct. Catchup, who, after a little premonitory conversation, inquires after Mrs. Simpkins and the children.

Mrs. S. Quite well, thank you, except little Sile. She's had the premonitory all day: and where she got it I cannot conceive, for not a particle of fruit has entered the house these six weeks!

Mrs. C. That's the very cause. Doct. Catchup lets us eat as much fruit as we want, except peaches. Our children eat plums, apples, and melons, just as they used to, but they hav'nt touched a peach, and have of course escaped!

Mrs. T. Not eat Peaches! Why Doctor Gingerbread says they eat a peach of peaches every day, but are careful to make it an artowarrie.

Mrs. C. Well, I declare I am people differ. I listened this morning at Dr. C's office-door, and heard him and Dr. B. in a high dispute about cholera. Dr. B. declared they were poison: while Dr. C. insisted they were medicine, and were the best thing to prevent premonitory!

Mrs. T. Well, I declare I don't believe they would hurt any body. I've a great mind to send next door, and get a couple, just to try.

Mrs. T. rings the bell—enter the maid, who receives orders to purchase two ripe cantaloupes.—Mrs. T. prepares the table;—enter the cantaloupes and two peaches.—Mrs. Doct. Catchup grows sick at the smell of the peaches, and retires to one corner of the room. Mrs. S. and Mrs. T. taste the melons, and pronounce them anti-cholera.—Enter Mrs. T., who is horror struck at the sight of the fruit, and catches the whole, plates and all, into the street!

Next morning the cook is found to be ill—sent to market, she smuggled a damson plum, which caused her to have the cholera. She is dead before night. What are we to conclude! The only reply is, that we know nothing about the causes which produce cholera,—except that those who are most uniformly careful are the most uniformly healthy, at all times, and more especially now.

Bulletin.

We are concerned to state, that serious illness, Judge Swain, met with on his way from Salisbury to Burgin county, to commence the duties of his Circuit. About nine miles above Hillsborough, his sulkey overset, by which his right shoulder was dislocated, and his right arm fractured slightly, between the shoulder and elbow. Surgical assistance having been procured, the dislocation was readily reduced and the arm set. He was at the latest accounts, doing well, and will, it is believed, be sufficiently recovered to attend Burke's fourth Court.

Ral. Register.

In the recent work of Bell and Condie, on Cholera, it is stated, that between the years 1345 and 1350, was estimated that our whole human race was pestiferated by cholera, and that a period of only three years, of the population of the world, was in filth and poverty, which, at that day, as now, render individuals peculiarly obnoxious to disease.

OKNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, by David, Okney, at Chambers, October 18, 1831.

BLANK DEEDS, every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

CONGRESSIONAL.

REMARKS OF MR. RENCHER, of N. C., in opposition to the claim of Susan Decatur and others for the destruction of the Tripolitan Frigate Philadelphia, in 1804.

Mr. RENCHER said it was with great reluctance he had consented to embark in this debate. To him the task was an unpleasant one. But the confident tone assumed by the friends of the bill, and particularly by his friend from Louisiana, (Mr. Warrick,) who had just resumed his seat, imposed upon him the duty of a reply, from which he could not shrink. I have listened, (said Mr. R.) with the deepest sensibility to the strong and glowing appeals which have been made to the feelings of this House. Such appeals captivate and mislead the judgment. None can feel a more profound and grateful respect for the memory of Decatur than I do. His deeds are associated with the earliest recollections of my childhood. But standing here as the representative of the people, I must apply to this claim the same standard of equal and impartial justice which is administered to the most humble and obscure; and, tried by that standard, it falls to the ground.

The destruction of the frigate Philadelphia was a great and glorious achievement. As an American, I am proud of it. It is the foundation of his future greatness and glory. It immediately promoted him over the heads of his senior officers equally gallant with himself, and gave him the command of a frigate. His salary was augmented, and public honors bestowed upon him. Whatever, therefore, they had done him ample and entire justice. Decatur's own heart must have felt it, for though he lived nearly twenty years in the full enjoyment of the confidence and patronage of his grateful country, he never once intimated the existence of such a claim. The bill, however, is before us, and the circumstances connected with it, demand at our hands a dispassionate and careful consideration.

The claim is rested mainly on two grounds: as a matter of right, and as one of public policy. With the indulgence of the committee, I will briefly examine both these grounds. In the printed documents are found the legal opinions of two gentlemen distinguished in their profession, in which it is supported as a matter of right, arising under the prize act of 1800. These opinions have been endorsed by several gentlemen on this floor. I could believe this claim justified by the most liberal and indulgent construction of the prize act; but the careful examination has resulted in the firmest conviction that it comes not within the letter or spirit of that act; nor is it justified by any one act of legislation under it. The 5th section of that act provides: "That the proceeds of all ships, and the goods taken on board of them, which shall be adjudged good prize, shall, when of equal or superior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be the sole property of the captors; and when of inferior force, shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men making the capture."

By the law of nations, vessels captured belong to the nation making the capture. The right as between belligerent nations passes and vests *ipso facto* by the capture itself, without any other ceremony. This right accrues for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Government. The Government may, however, for wise national purposes, transfer this interest, either wholly or in part, to the individual captors making the capture; but it may, and does attach to that transfer, such conditions and limitations as it may think wise and expedient. Until these conditions are complied with, no interest vests in the officers and men, but remains in the Government. In 1800 Congress, to foster and stimulate our little navy to deeds of enterprise and glory, declared that the proceeds of vessels, and the goods taken on board of them, which shall be adjudged good prize, shall belong either wholly or in part to the captors. They grant to them the proceeds only, and that not until after a regular judicial and condemnation as usually necessary—without it, and men. In this case the vessel was destroyed; and can any one believe that it was the intention of the framers of this law to pay our officers and men for vessels and goods destroyed by them? They could not have intended to incur such an obligation, and therefore they transfer the proceeds only after adjudication.

But we have been told, with apparent triumph, that the Government has repeatedly paid for vessels destroyed, without adjudication. It is admitted; but in every single instance referred to, the destruction took place under circumstances which created the strongest obligations on the Government to make indemnity to the captors. The vessels were captured under the authority of making prize of them; and were the Government, to avoid the judgment, ordered them to be destroyed. The Government could not, and did not, refuse to make it.

The officers and crew might justly complain of the violated faith of the Government. We, they might say, have conquered and captured the vessel as we were authorized to do, and we are to be paid for it.

But the Government has not paid for the vessel, but for the services of the crew. The Government has not paid for the vessel, but for the services of the crew.

Guerrero, the Java, and the other vessels referred to in the course of this debate.

But the destruction of the Philadelphia is not analogous. It is altogether different. Decatur forms a plan to destroy the frigate, and volunteers for its execution. He did not embark in this enterprise under the hope or expectation of making a prize of her. He could not expect any thing from the proceeds of a vessel which he was determined to destroy. To effect his object, he is directed to board the ship. The boarding is a necessary means of destruction. If sunk or destroyed by means of a fireship or in battle, the case would have been the same; and yet no one has ever been so wild as to imagine that we were bound to pay our officers and crew for vessels and goods thus sunk and destroyed. If, therefore, you are determined to pass this bill, call it by its proper name—a gratuity, or an honorable donation; but do not seek a justification for it by a total perversion, not only of the letter, but also of the spirit and original intention of the prize act.

The distribution of the money proposed by the bill on your table is liable to the strongest objection. For myself, I cannot consent to it. It does injustice to the sailors to increase the distributive share of Mrs. Decatur. And this too in the very face and in violation of the very letter of that statute under which this claim is sought to be established. The prize act distributes to the commander of a ship two twentieths of a prize, and to the sailors as a class, seven twentieths, which in this case would give to Mrs. Decatur \$10,000; and to each of the sailors \$333. Surely this disparity is sufficiently great; much greater than is made in the relative pay of a captain of a ship and the sailor under his command. But, according to the distribution proposed by the bill on your table, the share of Mrs. Decatur is swelled to the sum of \$21,000, while that of the sailor is cut down to the pitiful sum of \$304. Is this just, or is it sound policy? The time will never come when we shall not be able to man our ships with gallant officers. But if you deliberately disregard and sacrifice the rights and interests of our generous tars, the time may come, the hour of danger may arrive, when you will not be able to call into your service men who will bear your flag upon the ocean in triumph and glory. Gentlemen have taxed their ingenuity to justify this gross injustice and inequality, and their illustration is as novel as it is ingenious. They contend that the prize act, in giving seven twentieths of a prize to the sailors as a class, is based upon the supposition that the number is equal to the full complement of a frigate's crew, which is 240. That in this case there were only forty-two, and therefore they are entitled only to 42 parts, leaving the other 198 parts to be divided among the other classes successively, according to their relative proportions. But this, sir, is mere supposition. It fortunately is not the law. If it were, its injustice would demand a speedy repeal. If the number of sailors on board be small, they have the same amount of duties to perform as if they were more numerous. If they refuse or neglect it, they are punished. When, therefore, they have endured all the hardship, braved all the danger, and snatched a prize from the enemy by their gallantry, shall they be told that they can receive only a pitiful portion of what the law distributes to us? I hope we shall never act so unjustly towards those who have won respect for your flag upon every sea.

I will now, Mr. Chairman, examine the second branch of this argument. Many gentlemen support this claim, not as a right, but as a gratuity, or honorable donation given for great and patriotic services, and justified, in their estimation, by sound policy and public expediency. I will not question the right of Congress to exercise such a power; it has often been done. It will doubtless be repeated. In the transaction now under review, Congress complimented Decatur with a word, and voted to him and his crew a month's extra pay. But this power, so exerted for the sole and proper purpose of promoting the sole and single end, and not as a pretext to the public individual, remotely conveyed with the achievement, a large amount of the public money. But the policy of such donations, after the lapse of so many years, may well be questioned. It creates an arbitrary and invidious distinction among men equally entitled to our gratitude. Gentlemen in this debate have been warmed into poetry and romance; the pencil of the painter has cast every other picture into the shade, and monopolized for Decatur alone the glory and success of the Tripolitan war. I am by it from me to detract from the splendor of his achievements. I would not remove a single pebble from that proud monument of glory which he has reared to his memory, or extinguish one single spark of that gratitude which glows in the bosom of every American. But the gallant heroes who mingled with him in that bright dawn of Naval chivalry are equally the objects of our gratitude and love. Nor can you select this single achievement as the exclusive object of your bounty, without doing injustice and disparaging to the rest.

Mr. RENCHER said, he could not notice the many brilliant achievements during the Tripolitan war, which covered our little squadron with imperishable glory. Though less successful, they were not less bold and patriotic than those who caused the destruction of the Philadelphia. They struck terror into the proud but timid spirit of the Bashaw, though they could not subvert the empire of his heart. But the

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li, by means of a fireship, was an enterprise fraught with the darkest and deepest peril. And who of all our squadron courted this enterprise so full of awe and of peril? Who asked to make this almost self immolation for their country? Captain Somers, and Lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel. The monument west of this Capitol, reared by the sacred hand of friendship, tells the disastrous story of their fate. They had passed the inner harbour, and were near the point of their destination, when at the moment of the consummation of their hopes they were boarded by two Tripolitan frigates. All hope of escape was now cut off, and nothing awaited them but the ignominious captivity and torture. Their proud spirits could not brook such a fate; and Capt. Somers, applying a match with his own hand, resolved to sink into the same common ruin with his barbarous captors and his gallant companions.

If, sir, it is politic at this day to distinguish any one act of patriotic devotion during that war, by bestowing upon it an honorary donation, this is that act. Somers, and his companions in this daring enterprise, thought it sweet to die for their country, and their country was sensible of their merit. Congress expressed "the deep regret which they felt for the loss of these gallant men, whose names ought to live in the recollection and adoration of a grateful country, and whose conduct ought to be regarded as an example to future generations." They did not live to receive this testimonial of your kind regard, nor to share in the future rewards and patronage of their grateful country. If, therefore, you have bounty to bestow, seek the widows and children of these heroic men. Left parentless, and perhaps penniless, no donation can be more just to those who receive, or more honorable to those who give.

I will mention but one circumstance more, which contributed, perhaps more than any other, to humble the haughty spirit of the Bashaw, and extort from him the treaty of 1805. It will be recollected that the Bashaw of Tripoli was an usurper. The legitimate heir, Hamet, had been driven into exile among the Mamelukes of Egypt. Early in the year 1805, General Eaton, with a few followers, was sent by this Government to seek out the exiled Hamet, and to co-operate with him in an attack upon Tripoli by land. This adventurous mission was executed with success. The objects of the alliance were reciprocal—to rescue the American captives, and to restore Hamet to his throne. The dominions of the Bashaw were invaded; his forces elsewhere defeated. The city of Derne had surrendered; and it was not until the Bashaw felt his throne trembling beneath him that he consented to the treaty. The third article of that treaty shows the true source of his alarm. It stipulates that General Eaton shall withdraw from Derne, and shall endeavor to induce Hamet to withdraw, without making any provision whatever for him. In one month more, General Eaton would have planted his standard in the city of Tripoli, and have restored our faithful ally to his former throne. Nothing could have justified such a treaty on our part, under such circumstances, but the benevolent desire of saving from torture and from death the American captives, in whose blood the Bashaw, if driven to despair, would have glutted his merciless revenge.

These, sir, were the more immediate and more powerful causes which humbled the haughty spirit of the Bashaw, and extorted from him that treaty by which our commerce was freed from the infancy of a tribute, and our citizens from captivity and chains. The destruction of the Philadelphia was more remote, and less calculated to operate upon the fears of a barbarian. In that enterprise fortune crowned Decatur with success; but he, more than any other naval officer, entered into the full enjoyment of the rich fruits of that success. I cannot attempt to create any further distinction. It would be as unjust as it would be unjust. I cannot consent to give to his representative a large amount of the public money, and leave the representatives of other brave men, who perished in sustaining the honor of their country, to penury and want. Believing the claim, therefore, not justified by law or by sound policy, I shall feel it my duty, however painful, to vote against it.

How quick it would ruin this country to buy at such prices! How soon it would bring our laboring classes to the most miserable and degraded condition, to be able to buy a whole suit of clothes for \$5. Tariff, protect us from so shocking a condition!

We beg leave to add: The price of sugar in the West Indies is from \$1 to \$3 25 per hundred weight. Will any one deny this? The freight from thence to Charleston is we suppose about half a cent, so that freight and insurance added, the price of sugar should be from \$2 to \$4 50 per hundred. Why is it more? because the tariff requires the importer to pay \$2 50 per hundred, as a toll before it can land. For what is this toll required? confessedly, that about five hundred of the richest men in the United States may get double price for their sugar.

The price of Sweden iron is, in Sweden, one dollar per hundred pounds, in England, Bar iron sells from one to two dollars. Why is it increased in price here? because our government will not allow it to land, until it pays a toll of ninety cents the hundred pounds on the lowest quality, and up as high, on other kinds of iron, as \$2 50 per cwt. Who is taxed by this? Every man who uses a pound of iron.—Who is benefited? the rich manufacturers of iron. We desire to know if there is a country in the world, but our own, that pays as much as \$2 50 per hundred for iron. The price of salt, in Turks Island, and we believe in other markets, is six cents a bushel. Why is it more here? because the government lays a toll upon it of about 12 cents per bushel, (that is 10 cents for 50 lbs.) Who pays this tax? every man who uses salt. Who receives it? the rich salt makers, and they are all rich. Is not this carrying the hard earnings of the many poor, into the pockets of the rich few. And has it not already built up an order of nobility, as insolent and arbitrary as ever lorded it over any people.

We say that all pay a tax upon salt who use it; we are wrong. Our northern brethren, who use it in their factories, not only do not pay the tax, but are paid for using it—for every bushel which they use and pay 12 cents for, they receive a draw-back of twenty cents, getting a bounty of 8 cents for every bushel which they use.—Whilst we pay a tax of 12 cts. for all which we use, and the government, that does this, is no tyranny, and must not be complained of!

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We publish to-day by request, the proceedings of two Van Buren meetings,—one in Lincoln and the other in Surry, at the last of which, we have been informed, H. C. Jones, a tariffite & federalist drew up the resolutions, and Dan. W. Courts, Esq. member elect from Surry county to the next legislature, and of the same political stamp offered them. What are the names of the good old Republican county of Surry be thus blindfolded, and led to the slaughter by these enemies in disguise, by these wolves in sheep's clothing? If they do, they will but little deserve the high reputation, which they have hitherto had for their uncompromising Republicanism.—The game which is now going on is a deep one: The few remnants of the Federal party, scattered here and there, hope to take advantage of the present split among the friends of the administration, with regard to the Vice-Presidency, to dose the people with their federal notions by sweetening the bitter draught with Jacksonism. But we hope the people are not thus to be deceived by these Janus-faced politicians. We hope they will see their cloven feet and drive them from our camp: They are spies among us.

The NEW YORK COURIER and ENQUIRER, a Van Buren and United States bank paper has recently turned to the right about and came out for Clay and Sergeant. This does not look right: the real and true friends of the President had better keep a good look out, there are more enemies in our camp.

The Editor of the Tariff Federal paper published in this town, under the name of the "Carolina Watchman" takes it very ill of us because we call him by his right name. He says he is in favor of a reduction of the Tariff. Is he to be believed? Shall we take his words for it, or shall we take his acts? Has he ever published a single article against the Tariff? Did he not make use of every argument, in his favor, in his speech during the week of

"The Truth Teller." We have received a small sheet from the "Union Press," at Washington, in this State, entitled "THE TRUTH TELLER." The contents of this sheet are written with great spirit and force. The prospectus says,—"The present Tariff system is daily robbing the people of the South, of their hard earnings, to overflow the coffers of the Northern Manufacturers, &c." "The object of the 'Truth Teller' will be to exhibit, in their true colors, the odious features of the Tariff policy, and will recognize the pretensions



LAWS OF THE U. STATES

Passed at the first Session of the Twenty-Second Congress.

No. 87.

AN ACT to carry into effect the convention between the United States and the Kingdom of France, concluded at Paris on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three commissioners, who shall form a board, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to them under the convention between the United States and France, of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, which are provided for by the said convention, according to the provisions of the same, and the principles of justice, equity, and the law of nations. The said board shall have a secretary, to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the commissioners, secretary, and clerk, shall before they enter on the duties of their offices, take oath well and faithfully to perform the duties thereof.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby, authorized to make all needful rules and regulations not contravening the laws of the land, the provisions of this act, or the provisions of the said convention for carrying their said commission into full and complete effect.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the board so constituted shall meet on the first Monday of August next at the city of Washington; and, within two years from the time of its meeting, shall terminate its duties. And the Secretary of State is required forthwith, after the passing of this act, to give notice of the said meeting; to be published in two newspapers in Washington, and in such other papers as he may think proper.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all records, documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of this commission, may come into the possession of the Department of State, in relation to such claims, shall be delivered to the commission aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers, for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, namely: to each of the said commissioners at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum; to the Secretary of the board at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and to the clerk at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provisions for the contingent expenses of the said commission, as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall report to the Secretary of State a list of the several awards made by them; a certified copy whereof shall be by him transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute, in ratable proportions among the persons in whose favor the awards shall have been made, such moneys as may have been received into the Treasury in virtue of this act, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount then received, first deducting such sums of money as may be due the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made; and shall also cause certificates to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the proportion to which each may be entitled of the amount that may thereafter be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the net proceeds of the general instalments, payable by the French Government, shall have been received, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of the said certificates.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the several instalments, with the interest thereon, payable to the United States in virtue of the said convention, to be received from the French Government, and

transferred to United States, in such manner as he may deem best, and the net proceeds thereof to be paid into the Treasury; and on the payment of the proceeds of each of the said instalments, there shall be set apart, of the money in the Treasury, such further sum as would have been received from the net proceeds of such instalment, if the reservation stipulated by the fourth article of the said convention had not been deducted; and the moneys which may be thus set apart, together with those which may be received into the Treasury under this act, shall be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to satisfy the awards herein provided for.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all communications to or from the secretary of the board of commissioners, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That, as soon as said commission shall be executed and completed, the records, documents, and all other papers, in the possession of the commission or its officers, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That for the term of ten years, from and after the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, wines, the produce of France shall be admitted into the United States on paying duties not exceeding the following rates on the gallon, (such as at present used in the United States,) that is to say: six cents for red wine in casks, ten cents for white wine in casks, and twenty-two cents for wine of all sorts in bottles.

Approved, July 13, 1832.

[Resolution, 9.]
RESOLUTION directing the distributions of a compilation of Congressional Documents, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby directed to distribute, by mail or otherwise, the compilation of documents directed to be published by the act entitled "An act making provision for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional Documents," approved March second eighteen hundred and thirty-one; in the following manner: To the President of the United States, and to each person who has been President one copy.

To the Vice President of the United States, one copy.

To the Department of State, four copies, viz: one for the use of the Secretary, one to be deposited in the Patent Office, and the two others to remain in the Library of that department.

For the Ministers of the United States, in foreign countries, fifty copies, to be deposited in, and distributed under such regulations as may be made by the Department of State.

To the Treasury Department twelve copies, namely: for the use of the Secretary, one copy; and for the use of the First and Second Comptrollers; the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Auditors, the Treasurer, Register, Solicitor and Commissioner of the General Land Office; one copy each.

To the War Department thirteen copies, namely: for the use of the Secretary, one copy; for the use of the Commanding General of the Army of the United States, the paymaster General, the Adjutant General, the Commissary General of Purchases, the Ordnance Department, Commissary General of Subsistence; Quartermaster General, Engineer Department, Topographical Bureau, one copy each; and for the use of the Military Academy three copies.

To the Navy Department fifty-four copies, namely: for the use of the Secretary, one copy; for the use of the Commissioners of the Navy Board one copy; and to enable the Secretary of the Navy to place one copy in every public armed vessel of the United States, when in commission under such regulations as the said Secretary shall prescribe, fifty-two copies.

To the General Post office, three copies, namely: for the use of Post Master General one copy and for the use of each of the Assistant Postmaster General, one copy.

To the Library of Congress five copies.

To the Library of the Senate ten copies.

To the Library of the House of Representatives, twenty copies.

To each member of the Senate and House of Representatives and Delegates of the twenty-first and twenty-second Congress, one copy.

To the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, each one copy.

To Mr. O. Rich, agent for the Congress Library, in London one copy, to be disposed of by him in some suitable manner, in return for a donation made by authority of the British Gov-

ernment, to the Library of Congress, of the volumes of the Record Commission publications.

To supply the states and Territories of the United States, eighty-one copies, viz: for the use of Government and each branch of the Legislature of every State, one copy; for the use of the governor of each of the Territories, one copy; and two copies to be deposited in the archives of each said Territory, for the use of the Legislature thereof.

To each incorporated college, and atheneum in the United States, not exceeding sixty-nine; one copy.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That of the copies of the Secret Journals of the old Congress, remaining for distribution, there be a further distribution as follows, namely: that one copy of each volume be delivered to each member of both Houses of Congress, and that the residue remain for a future order of distribution.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House, and hereby are directed to divide the remaining documents of two Houses from the fourteenth to the eighteenth Congress inclusive and to keep them for the use of each House in their respective libraries.

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That the copies of the Journal of the Convention forming the present Constitution, remaining for distribution, be equally divided between the two Houses of Congress, to keep in their respective libraries.

Approved, July 10, 1832.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

Head Quarters Seventh Brigade OF THE N. C. MILITIA, Salisbury, 1832.

THE following Regiments of the 7th Brigade of the N. C. Militia, will parade for review and inspection at the following times and places: The 63 or first Rowan Regiment, will parade in the Town of Salisbury on Monday the 24th September, the 88th Regiment at George Ellers, on Tuesday the 25th and the 87th at Hedrick's on Wednesday the 26th.

The "ROWAN TROOPERS" are Commanded to parade in Salisbury, on the 24th September, with the 63rd Reg.

By order of the Brigadier-General, W. H. KERR.
R. M. CLAYLAND, Aid-to-Camp.

Ranaway

FROM the Subscriber on the night of the 31st August last, my negro man TOM, about 22 or 23 years old, black complexioned, had on a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, black fur hat, (fashionable) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout built. From what I can learn from different sources, I am induced to believe, that he has been persuaded to leave me by some white person, who has promised him his freedom on their reaching some free State. I will pay ten dollars to any person who will confine him in any jail in the state, so that I get him again.

SENNACA TURNER.

Cabarrus County, N. C.
The Miners' & Farmers' Journal, are requested to publish the above until forbid, and forward their account to D. Storke, P. M. Concord and it shall be liquidated on sight.

401f S. TURNER.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1832.

ALLEN GILL AND OTHERS

vs.

ANNE WEAVER & WIFE & OTHERS.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants William Thomas and Henry Gill, Hugh B. King and wife, and William Young Executor of William Gill, do not reside within the limits of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian published in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Iredell on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint filed by Allen Gill and others; otherwise said bill will be heard Ex Parte, and Judgment entered up accordingly. Witness John Mashat Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1832. 5145 JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

NOTICE.

IREDELL COUNTY,

August-Term 1832.

THE Subscriber, having obtained letters of administration, on the Estate of Washington Ryers dec'd., requests all persons indebted to the same, to make payment, and all having claims against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated, and in the time prescribed by law. 401f ANN C. BYERS, Administratrix.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE LAW TO CARRY INTO EFFECT THE CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

Washington City, August 6, 1832.

THIS being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Commissioners, one of them attended at the Apartment, provided by the Secretary of State; and having ascertained that a full meeting of the Board cannot probably be effected before the 3d Monday of September next, in consequence of the recent enactment of the law under which the Commission has issued, and the distant residences of the other Commissioners named therein; it was

Ordered, That the meeting of the Board stand adjourned to the 3d Monday of September next at noon, at this place. And that the Secretary cause public notice hereof to be given in the Journals authorized to publish the laws of the United States, and in those nearest the residences the several Commissioners.

By order:

JOHN E. FROST,

Secretary.

441 The papers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above notice as often as their papers may be issued for the first week after its reception, and then once a week till the next meeting of the Board.

Aug. 17—Sept. 21st.

CONDENSED ENGLISH CHANCERY REPORTS.

GRIGG & ELLIOTT will publish early in December next, the 4th Vol. of their series of condensed English Chancery Reports, which will include Vol. 1st of Reports of cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery during the time of Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst and Sir John Leach, Master of the Rolls, by James Russell & J. W. Mylne, Esqrs. Barristers at Law; and the 3rd Vol. of Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, by N. Simmons, Esq.

The distinguished Chancellor Kent speaking of this work, observes,—"This was a work that was much wanted; it was indeed indispensable to the circulation in this country of English Equity Law (the best code in the world of Ethical Principles justly & truly applied to the administration of justice) for who could buy or be willing to wade through all the voluminous pages of English Chancery decisions, when one half of the number is cumbersome & useless with us."

Aug. 24. 2141.

5 Cents Reward.

LEFT the subscriber on the 6th Instant a bound boy by the name of William Simpson, about 19 years old, remarkable for his size, I suppose he took with him his indentures, all persons are forbidden to harbour or trust him on my account as I will not pay any debt of his contract. Five cents will be given to any one who will return the said lad, but no expenses paid or thanks given.

1 W. PD. JNO. A. FORSYTH.

Iredell Co. N. C. Aug. 27th 1832.

MANSION HOTEL.

AT THE CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

N. P. The Office of the Northern & Southern tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Lines, at the

[MANSION HOTEL]

SALISBURY, AUGUST 7, 1832.

6141

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.

Spring Term, 1832.

Joseph McKnight, } Petitioner for sale of Land.

vs.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Superior Court of Equity, held for Iredell County, at Spring Term, 1832. I will sell, on the premises, that tract or parcel of land on which the Rev. James McKnight lived, adjoining the Lands of J. A. McKnight, Robert Sloan, and others, containing by estimation 266 acres, more or less. Said sale will take place on the 6th day of October next, on the premises aforesaid, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber. Terms of sale will be a credit of one and two years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

JOHN MUSHAT, C. M. E.

Aug. 17th, 1832. 3142

BLANK DEEDS.

OF every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

PROPOSALS.

FOR carrying the Mails of the United States for two years, from the first day of January, 1833, to the 31st day of December, 1834, on the following post routes in North Carolina, will be received at this office until the second day of November next, inclusive; to be decided on the 9th day of November.

2187. From Columbia to Springfield, in Tyrrel County, and back once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 6 a. m. arrive at Springfield same day by 6 p. m.

Leave Springfield every Saturday at 6 A. M. arrive at Columbia same day by 6 P. M.

2188. From Kinston to Trenton, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Kinston every Wednesday at 12 noon, arrive at Trenton same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Trenton every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Kinston same day by 12 noon.

2189. From Greenville to Stantonburg, 30 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville every Wednesday at 9 A. M. arrive at Stantonburg same day by 7 P. M.

Leave Stantonburg every Thursday at 5 A. M. arrive at Greenville same day by 2 P. M.

2190. From Gravelly Hill by Lisbon and Taylor's Bridge to Canton and back, once a week.

Leave Gravelly Hill every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Clinton same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Clinton every Friday at 6 A. M. arrive at Gravelly Hill same day by 3 P. M.

2191. From Bedford by Shocco Springs to Warrenton, 28 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bedford every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Warrenton same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday at 8 A. M. arrive at Bedford same day by 4 P. M.

2192. By Hillsboro' by Picket's Oil Mill, Thos. Beauchairs, Hester's Store, Rich'd. Bullock's and Potter's Bridge to Oxford, 40 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Hillsboro' every Tuesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Oxford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Oxford every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Hillsboro' same day by 6 P. M.

2193. From Blakely by Stokesburgh to Germantown and back, once a week.

Leave Blakely every Monday at 1 P. M. arrive at Germantown same day by 5 P. M.

Leave Germantown every Monday at 6 A. M. arrive at Blakely same day by 10 A. M.

2194. From Roxboro by Hugh Woods to Black Walnut, Va., 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Roxboro every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Black Walnut same day by 1 P. M.

Leave Black Walnut every Thursday at 3 1-2 P. M. arrive at Roxboro same day by 9 P. M.

2195. From Leasburgh by Hightowers to Caswell c. h., 15 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Leasburgh every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Caswell c. h. same day by 10 A. M.

Leave Caswell c. h. every Wednesday at 11 A. M. arrive at Leasburgh same day by 3 P. M.

2196. From Rockford by Juddsville to Bower's Store and back, once a week.

Leave Rockford every Thursday at 3 P. M. arrive at Bower's Store next day by 6 P. M.

Leave Bower's Store every Wednesday at 9 A. M. arrive at Rockford next day by 12 noon.

2197. From Concord by Mill Grove and Hickory Grove to Beatty's Ford and back, once a week.

Leave Concord every Wednesday at 6 A. M. arrive at Beatty's Ford same day by 6 P. M.

Leave Beatty's Ford every Thursday at 6 A. M. arrive at Concord same day by 6 P. M.

2198. From Lawrenceville to Wadesboro', 26 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lawrenceville every Friday at 6 A. M. arrive at Wadesborough same day by 3 P. M.

Leave Wadesboro' every Thursday at 7 A. M. arrive at Lawrenceville same day by 4 P. M.

NOTES.

1. The Post Master General reserves the right to expedite the mails, and to alter the times of their arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, by giving an adequate compensation, never exceeding a pro rata allowance, for an extra expense which such alteration may require.

2. Seven minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mails, at each office, where no particular time shall be specified, but the Post Master General reserves to himself the right of extending the time.

3. For every ten minutes delay in arriving at any point after the time prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit five dollars. If the delay

shall continue beyond the time for the departure of any pending mail, the forfeiture shall be equal to twice the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip. If it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident, of which the Postmaster General shall be the judge, the forfeiture may be reduced to the amount of pay for a trip, but in no case can that amount be remitted. The forfeitures are otherwise conditional, and will in all cases be enforced.

4. Persons who make proposals will state their prices by the year; payments to be made quarterly; in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

5. None but a free white person shall be employed to carry the mail.

6. Proposals should state whether the person proposes to carry the mail in a horse coach, a 2 horse stage, or otherwise.

7. If the person offering proposals wishes the privilege of carrying newspapers out of the mail, he must state it in his bid; otherwise he cannot enjoy that privilege.

8. Propositions for any improvements in transporting the mail, as to the manner of carrying, increase of expedition, extension of routes, frequency of trips, or any other improvements, are invited to be stated in the proposals, and will be duly considered.

9. The number of the route, and its beginning and termination, as advertised, should be stated in every bid; and the proposals, must be sealed, directed to the "General Post Office, office of Mail Contracts;" and superscribed "Proposals." The following is a proper form for a proposal:

"I will convey the mail, agreeably to advertisement, on route No. _____ from _____ to _____ for the yearly compensation of _____ dollars."

He must state the place of his residence; and if not a contractor, he must accompany his bid with satisfactory recommendations.

10. The distances, as stated, are estimated, and may not be entirely correct; but if any errors have occurred in relation to them, no increase of compensation will be allowed on that account. The contractor will inform himself on that point.

11. The Postmaster General reserves the right of annulling any contract whenever repeated failures to arrive within the contract time shall occur; or whenever one failure shall happen amounting to the loss of a trip; or whenever any direction which he may give shall not be promptly obeyed.

12. No bid shall be withdrawn after the time for accepting it has expired; and should any person refuse to take a contract at his bid, he shall forfeit all other contracts that he may have with the Department, and be held responsible for all damage that may result from his failure to comply.

13. No contract nor bid can be transferred without the special and written approbation of the Postmaster General; and an assignment of a contract, or bid, without consent, first obtained in writing, shall forfeit it. This rule will never be departed from.

14. If a contractor or his agent violates the Post Office law, or shall transmit confidential intelligence by express more rapidly than the mail, his contract shall be forfeited; and in all cases when a contractor shall run a stage, or other vehicle more rapidly or more frequently than he is required by contract to carry the mail, he shall give the same increased celerity and frequency to the mail, unless the post master General shall otherwise direct, and without increase of compensation.

15. The Postmaster General reserves the right of curtailing or of discontinuing any route, when, in his opinion, the public interest shall require it; and in such case the contract shall cease, so far as relates to the part curtailed, or to the whole if discontinued—an allowance of one month's extra pay being made to the contractor.

16. All contracts for routes embraced in this advertisement shall commence on the first day of January next, and continue two years.

Decisions on bids will be made known on the 9th day of November next.

WILLIAM T. BARRY,

Post Master General.

GENERAL P. O. DEPARTMENT.

1147 July 24, 1832.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1832.

THE undersigned having re-established himself in his former line of business, with convenient and spacious Stores for the reception of Merchandise and Produce, offers his services to the Public as Factor and Forwarding Agent. His extensive correspondence in all the European and American Markets, and long experimental acquaintance with the Trade of Fayetteville, particularly with the Cotton Trade, afford advantages which he flatters himself will, when united to strict attention, secure to him a reasonable portion of business; especially the commands of his old friends and customers. 3-41PD
DUNCAN THOMPSON.

WAGGONERS.

Driving to Fayetteville.

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocer and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville April 1st 1832. 11